A new Dilar species from Japan (Neur. Plan.).

By Waro Nakahara, Tokyo, Japan.

The genus *Dilar* was not known in Eastern Asia until Navás described a species, *D. septentrionalis* (Rev. Russ. d'Entom., xii, pp. 420-21, 1912), from Siberia, although eleven species of the genus were recognized from various parts of the world before that time.

The new species which is described in the present paper is, therefore, the second species of the genus in the region just referred to.

Dilar nohirae n. sp.

Head ochraceous yellow; ocelli yellow, anterior one marked with piceous; frons and clypeus spotted with fuscous black; palpi fulvous. Antennae of the male fulvous with about 25 joints, a few basal joints are more or less suffused with fuscous, joints in the middle of the antennae are much more elongated than those near the base or near the apex; lateral appendages of nearly equal length present on third to eighteenth joints.

Prothorax wider than long, yellowish, with a transverse impression in middle; three tubercules, of which the median is somewhat smaller than the other two, present before the impression; small tubercules exist on both sides and behind the median impression.

Abdomen fuscous on both ventral and dorsal surfaces; covered with yellowish hairs, especially near apex; lateral surfaces pale. Lateral valve of the male genitalia is shiny yellow and clothed with hairs.

Legs ochraceous yellow, very hairy; extremity of femur of each leg is blackish.

Wings hyaline, slightly colored with yellowish; with numerous small fuscous spots on fore wing and costal area of hind wing; the spots are larger and more deeply colored towards base in the fore wing; the largest fuscous spots with a small whitish centre in middle of the space between the first radial sector and the first branch of the second sector; spots around the largest one are slightly colored. Neuration pale yellow; costal cross veins mostly simple, but some in middle are furcate; about six cross veins between subcosta and radius, about ten between radius and its second sector; radius with two sectors, the second of which has four branches; two series of gradate veinlets very irregular and imperfect; some cross veins present besides those of the gradate series.

Length of body, 10 mm.; of fore wing, 14 mm.; of hind wing, 12 mm.; of antenna, 5.5 mm.; width of fore wing, 6.5 mm.

A single male specimen captured by Mr. Akio Nohira at Yoshino, Province Yamato, is in my collection. There are also a few specimens obtained along with that just mentioned in Mr. Nohira's collection.

This species is quite distinct from all other known species in the number and arrangement of tubercules of prothorax, and of course in many other respects.

Since there has been hitherto a single species of Dilaridae recorded from Japan by McLachlan, the discovery of the present species adds one more to our fauna. The Japanese species of the family, therefore, are as follows:

1. *Dilar nohirae* n. sp.....(Yoshino, Yamato)
2. *Rexavius japonicus* (McLachlan).....("Tukushima")

Dilar japonicus McL., Ent. Month. Mag., xix, p. 220 (1883); *Rexavius japonicus* Navás, Mem. de la Real. Acad. de Cienc. y Art. de Barcelona, vii, pp. 665-666 (1909).

A New Sugar Cane Aphis (Hemip., Homop.).

By H. F. Wilson, Entomologist, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

(Plate XIII.)

Aphis bituberculata n. sp.

Specimens of this aphis collected on *Saccharum officinarum* at Audubon Park, New Orleans, Louisiana, were sent to me several times during the season of 1912. I have compared these specimens with descriptions, etc., of the other aphids found on sugar cane without being able to refer this species to any of them. I am therefore describing it as new.

Alate viviparous female.—General color dark green, antennae, legs and nectaries dusky to black. Antennal tubercles present but not elongate; antennae about two-thirds the length of the body, not quite reaching to the base of the nectaries, and with six segments.

The two basal segments are normal, while the third appears thicker and longer than the fourth, or the fifth and sixth together, not including the spur of the sixth; the fourth is slightly longer than the fifth, and the spur of the sixth is nearly as long as the third, fourth and fifth together. The third segment bears six to ten irregular-sized sensoria, all situated on the inner side, the fourth sometimes with a